

Sexual Harassment On Teenagers: Female Students Grade Eight Of Junior High School In Surakarta

Jihan Annasofia¹, Muhammad Rizky Nur Prakoso²

^a. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Jl. Sumpah Pemuda No.18, Kadipiro, Kec. Banjarsari, Kota Surakarta, 57136, Indonesia

^b. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Slamet Riyadi, Jl. Sumpah Pemuda No.18, Kadipiro, Kec. Banjarsari, Kota Surakarta, 57136, Indonesia

¹ jihanannaaa@gmail.com*; ² muh.rizkynp@gmail.com;

* corresponding author

*E-mail Coresponding-author: jihanannaaa@gmail.com

Abstract

Sexual harassment is something that still has many victims. Victims who do not dare to speak up and perpetrators who threaten the safety of the victim and even the victim's life. Sexual harassment can also be categorized as a criminal act that often attacks anyone without seeing who he is. Harassment can also occur anywhere, not only in closed places, now many are carried out in public places. Then the need for us as gen z needs to learn and understand how to deal with sexual harassment either as victims or see other people who are experienced, what help we should use, we already understand. By taking data through short questions and interviews with one of the victims. It is hoped that readers can educate colleagues about what to do and what to do if they experience something similar. And it is hoped that this example case can be studied and applied so that similar incidents can be reduced over time.

Keywords: sexual harassment, victim treatment, female student

A. Introduction

Sexual harassment is a type of harassment that involves the use of explicit or implicit sexual overtones, include the unwelcome and inappropriate promises of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. It includes unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature in the workplace or learning environment. Sexual harassment can occur in many different social settings such as the workplace, home, school, or religious institutions. Based on Rowman (2011), sexual harassment is unwanted gender-based behaviors and comments to someone who perceives them as an attack or threat.

Collier (1992) reveals the definition of sexual harassment against women is divided into two parts, namely the presence of sexual intercourse, and the absence of sexual intercourse. Sexual intercourse means that the perpetrator attacks the victim physically to be injured. Whereas no sexual intercourse means that the perpetrator attacks the psychological part of the victim, either by trauma, trust issues, or overthinking, and even depression.

Harassment that often occurs today, the majority of victims are women. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) noted that 25,050 women were victims of violence in Indonesia throughout 2022. This number increased by 15.2% from the previous year of 21,753 cases. Because there are still social values that assume that men have more freedom and the right to lead and dominate. Which creates a stigma among men, namely degrading women. This is what triggers the occurrence of sexual harassment with female victims very often encountered and also violates human rights regulations.

The rise of sexual harassment against unscrupulous female students who are often victims. So that many women are less confident in the situation around them, and more likely to be wary of whatever happens around them. Because they still think about the fear of becoming a victim of harassment. Whereas, in daily activities, we live side by side. Mac Millan *et al* (2000) said, that public places are places where harassment by strangers often occurs. However, it is often women who are more often worried than the men. Because of the ease of a perpetrator using all means. As women who are often victims, it is necessary to have a women's protection agency, and to cooperate and socialize with the community, especially young people, to live together without violating human rights or doing things related to sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment does not always have to be specifically about sexual behavior or directed at a specific person. For example, negative comments about women as a group may be a sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can occur in a variety of circumstances. The harasser can identify with any relationship to the victim, including be a direct manager, indirect supervisor, coworker, teacher, peer, or colleague.

Harassment is one of the behaviors that is contrary to the Law, whether only in the form of treatment actions or actions that already lead to real action that results in physical damage, objects, or can also cause the death of a person. Therefore, sexual harassment can come in many forms, such as rape, intentional touching of another person's body, teasing or jokes about intentionally, teased or joke about sexual things, sexual matters, personal questions about sexual life, making sexual gestures with the hands and expressions, sexually suggestive voice, and many more.

About this harassment, is not about sexual only. But there are various types of another harassment, including verbal and physical behavior that is unwanted and related to sex. Can range from unwanted touching, sexual advances, and sexual comment to more known as sexual assault and rape.

B. Research Methods

This study used qualitative methods and collected questionnaires to see the number of victims of sexual harassment. This method is conducted at a Junior High school in Surakarta, Central Java. Using a sample from the student of VII D class, Junior High school in Surakarta, amount 7 students were selected from a total 25 of students. This study collected on May 31st 2023.

Example one of student :

- a. Have you ever self-reflected on the actions of the day? Ever
- b. Have you ever felt left out by your friends? Ever

She tells us, “I don't feel abandoned, but purposely stay away out of fear”, “I reflect on myself sometimes to just ask, do I still deserve a good friend”. And after the interview, After do a little interview, what I can take away is that she is only afraid if he meets people who are similar in nature to the person she is afraid of.

By using an approach where they will think of us as a big sister who will listen to their complaints. And keep whatever problems are told. Say thank you for having the courage to

share your story, and ask if you want to be given solutions and suggestions. Then ask about the situation regularly and still provide space for privacy.

C. Results and Discussion

The 7 students that were selected from the result of the enquete She told us that, she got sexual harassment from their partner in a religious institution, when she was at elementary school. She got invited to be part of LGBT, to be an lesbian. She knows, that it is a thing that is forbidden in her religion. She rejected the invitation, and told her parents to bring her into another school. Or moved from that religious institution, but use another reason. She tell her parents, she doesn't feel like at home. And the end is she moved to another school and started to make a new friends to be normal friends, which means, didn't part of LGBT or another confidence.

In this case, the victims is changed and this is the part why she changed.

1. She did not want to go to school for fear of suffering the same thing. Because of the trust issue that she has after the tragedy, and to make sure she didn't meet friends who still have the same mind as the last perpetrators.
2. She becomes a peaceful person. Minimalize interaction with a friend and talk if she needs.
3. She becomes an introvert person. Hard to be honest with other people including her parents. She she's just scared about the judge word that will be out from their mouth.

She just placed a high priority on her academic grades and mental health. Didn't want to be part of the negative circle.

This study, teaches us for the important knowledge for teenagers to understand what sexual harassment is and how to recognize it, as well as how to speak up and get help if they or someone they know is being sexually harassed. Because is a serious issue that can have negative effects on teenagers, at some point :

1. Sexual harassment can lead to less sleep time, depression, and lower grades.
2. Sexual harassment can turn physical and become sexual assault or rape, which is a serious crime

Besides paying attention to how to avoid sexual harassment, we also need to pay attention to the victim's condition by supporting them. Because victim support of sexual harassment is a crucial to help them recover and prevent further harm. Here are some ways to support victims of sexual harassment :

1. Listen and believe. Victims of sexual harassment need someone to listen to them and believe their story. It is important to provide a safe and supportive environment for them to share their experience.
2. Offer emotional support : sexual harassment can have a significant impact on a victim's mental health and help them cope the trauma and begin the healing process.
3. Respect their choices : one of the important things, is to respect the victim's choices and make a decision. They may choose not to report the harassment or pursue legal action, and it is very important to support their decision.

Speak up against sexual harassment. It can help raise the awareness and prevent it from happening to others. And important to promote a culture of respect and consent.

D. Conclusion

The conclusion that we should know from this article is. The harasser doesn't care about who's the victim. All can be victims, all can be perpetrators. then, we need to care about ourselves, about our surroundings, what environment we live in will affect how the conditions we will face and accept. If we become victims, we also need to know what to do and act like, and try to be as sensitive as possible to friends who may have been victims of harassment but do not know what to do.

References

- Andjani, B. (2021). Perlindungan HAM Terhadap Mahasiswi Korban Pelecehan Seksual di Lingkungan Kampus. *Seminar Nasional-Kota Ramah Hak Asasi Manusia Vol. 1*, 102 - 111.
- Delyana, M. D.-U. (2017). Dampak Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Perilaku Sosial: Studi Kasus terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual . *Doctoral dissertation, Program Studi Bimbingan dan Konseling FKIP-UKSW*.
- Hidayat, A. &. (2019). Fenomena catcalling sebagai bentuk pelecehan seksual secara verbal terhadap perempuan di Jakarta. *Koneksi*, 3(2), 485-492.
- Mauludia, P. A. (2023). Paradigma Pemahaman Mahasiswa Mengenai Pelecehan Seksual di Lingkungan Kampus. *Jurnal Ilmiah Magister Administrasi Publik*, 5(1), 78-87.
- Monavia R. 'Ada 25.050 kasus kekerasan perempuan di Indonesia pada 2022'. [Dataindonesia.id](https://dataindonesia.id). 2023.
- Paradiaz, R. &. (2022). Perlindungan hukum terhadap korban pelecehan seksual. . *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 4(1), 61-72.
- Trihastuti, A. &. (2020). Menelaah pengambilan keputusan korban pelecehan seksual dalam melaporkan kasus pelecehan seksual. *Jurnal Ilmu Psikologi*, 11(1), 1-15.